REMARKS

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/35 USC § 103(a)

The claims of the application are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Matsumura et al., JP 2001-294445 ("Matsumura"), alone and in combination with various teaching references. Each of these rejections is based on the premise that Matsumura discloses each of the components of the paste composition of the present invention in the correct sizes. (Action, page 8, lines 5-6).

The claims of the present application have been amended to limit the resin of the paste composition of the present invention to a thermosetting resin. Support for this limitation is found in the specification on page 22, lines 13-16.

Matsumura, on the other hand, does not disclose a composition containing a thermosetting resin. Matsumura discloses that "[t]he binder resin substrate is not particularly limited as long as it is a resin which ... is quickly heat-decomposing and evaporative." (Paragraph [0020]). Cellulose type resins and acrylic resins are exemplified as suitable resins. The acrylic resin is more particularly described in paragraph [0020] as a copolymer containing at least an acrylic type monomer among the polymerizing components. Nowhere does Matsumura disclose or suggest that the

acrylic copolymer is a thermosetting resin. In the examples, "Joncryl" 611 is used as the acrylic polymer (Paragraph [0028]). "Joncryl" 611 is a thermoplastic resin having a softening point of 112°C and a Tg of 50°C (see attached catalog).

The Office notes in the Action that Matsumura discloses that the resin can be made from a glycidyl acrylate monomer which makes epoxy resins. Copolymers containing glycidyl acrylate are not necessarily epoxy resins and are not necessarily thermosetting resins. Glycidyl acrylate is described in Matsumura as an example of a component of a copolymer that can be pyrolyzed. Therefore, the monomer is not used to make an epoxy, i.e., thermosetting, resin in Matsumura.

Removal of the rejections based on Matsumura is in order and is respectfully requested.

The foregoing is believed to be a complete and proper response to the Office Action dated August 5, 2008, and is believed to place this application in condition for allowance. If, however, minor issues remain that can be resolved by means of a telephone interview, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

In the event that this paper is not considered to be timely filed, applicants hereby petition for an appropriate extension of

time. The fee for any such extension may be charged to Deposit Account No. 111833.

In the event any additional fees are required, please also charge Deposit Account No. 111833.

Respectfully submitted,

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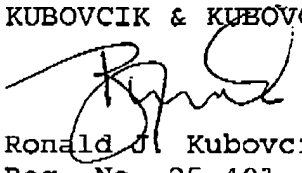

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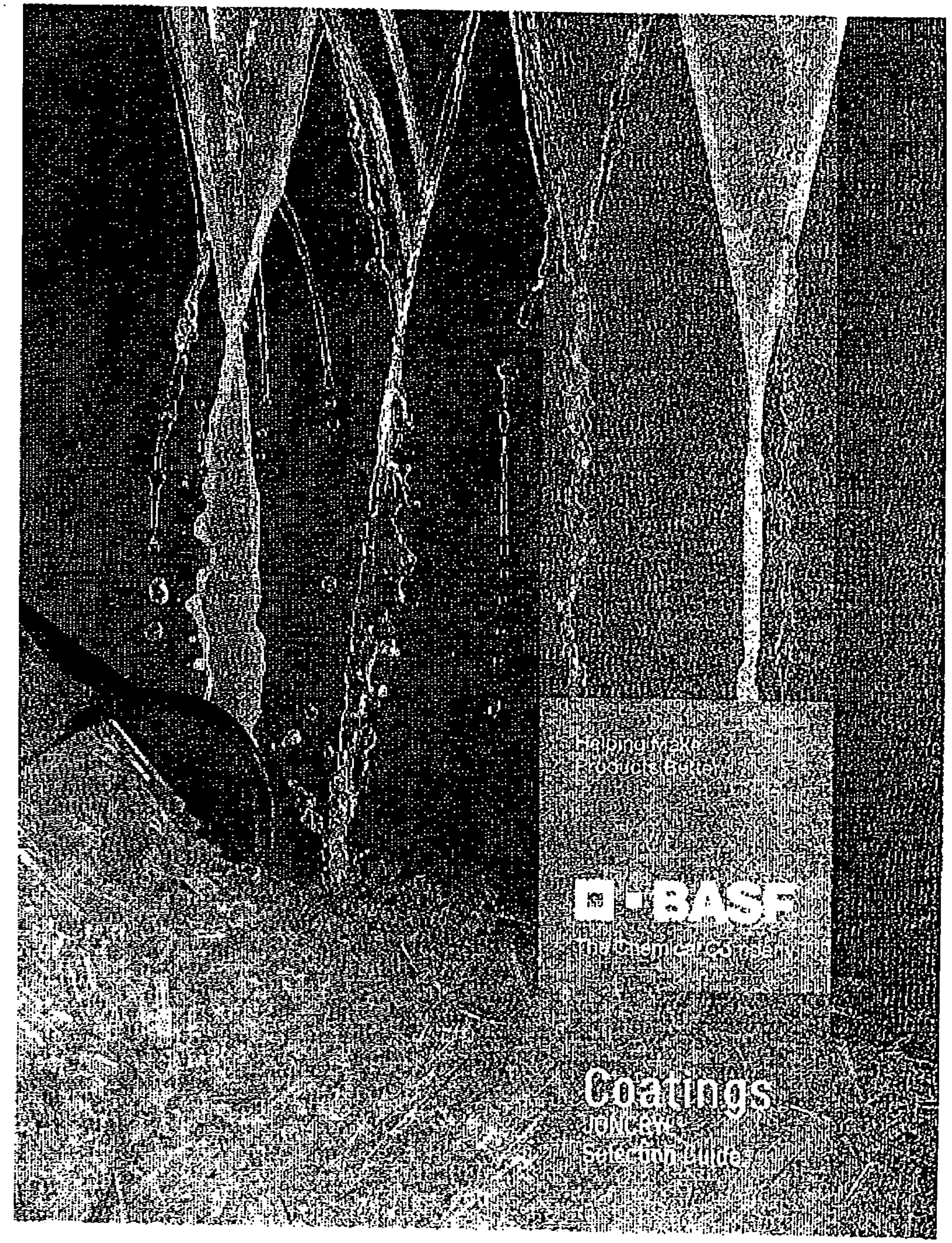

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olid Grade Acrylic Resins for Pigment Dispersions

	Functionality	Acid No. (on solids)	Density (lbs/gal)	Softening Point (°C)	Tg (°C)	Description and Applications
JONCRYL® 67	Carboxyl	213	9.5	143	73	Alkali-soluble, high molecular weight resin. Good for pigment chipping and presscake dispersion.
JONCRYL 586	Carboxyl	108	9.4	115	60	Alkali-soluble, lower acid resin. Recommended as a dispersant in waterborne coatings. Also available as JONCRYL 56, a 27% solids solution of ammonia/water n-propanol.
JONCRYL 611	Carboxyl	53	9.2	112	50	Solvent-soluble, compatible with most resins for fast dry, high gloss and high solids at low viscosity.
JONCRYL HPD 671	Carboxyl	274	9.3	173	128	Useful for dispersion of organic pigments and carbon black with good stability.
JONCRYL 678	Carboxyl	215	9.4	165	109	Alkali-soluble, mid-range molecular weight resin. Recommended as a pigment dispersant in waterborne coatings.
JONCRYL 690	Carboxyl	240	9.2	155	102	Alkali-soluble, high molecular weight acrylic resin. Excellent efficiency for chip quality aqueous dispersions.

dditives for Waterborne Coatings

	Type	Wax Particle (nm)	Solids (wt. %)	pH Viscosity (cP)	Freeze (°C)	Density (lbs/gal)	Thaw Stable	Description and Applications
JONCRYL WAX 4	Opaque Emulsion	4,000	40	1,000	9.0	7.7	No	Polyethylene wax emulsion imparting excellent mar, scuff and rub resistance at lower use levels than typical wax emulsions.
JONCRYL WAX 26	Translucent Emulsion	53	28	10	9.8	8.2	No	Fine particle size wax improves mar, early block and water resistance. Normal levels will not affect gloss, clarity or appearance of coating.
JONCRYL WAX 120	Hazy Emulsion	93	34	400	9.0	8.1	No	Improves mar and scuff resistance. High levels will impart water beading and reduce gloss.
Zinc Oxide #1	Aqueous Ammonia Solution of Zinc Ions		15	5	11.4	10.1	Yes	Crosslinking agent reacts with free acid groups of polymer. Modification improves early water, salt spray and block resistance of the coating.